

OVCHINNIKOV, Vitaliy Filippovich; ABRAMOV, F.A. prof.. doktor
tekhn. nauk, red.; BALTAYTIS, V.Ya. kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent

[Preventing explosions by isolating underground fires]
Preduprezhdenie vzryvov pri izoliatsii podzemnykh po-
zharov v. gazovykh shakhtakh. Moskva, Nedra, 1964. 146 p.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Nachal'nik Vojenizirovannoy gornospasatel'noy chasti
Luganskoy oblasti (for Baltaytis).

BALTAYTIS, V.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk

Speed and propagation of fires in mine workings. Bezop. truda v
prom. 8 no.12;18-19 D '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Donetskiy industrial'nyy institut.

SHOR, N.A., klinicheskiy ordinator (Lugansk, ul.Shevchenko, d.65); BALTAYTIS,
Yu.V., student

Use of the "Gornospasatel'-2" respirator for inhalation anesthesia.
Nov. khir. arkh. no.5:123-124 S-0 '60. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Kafedra obshchey khirurgii (zav: - dotsent K.A.Muzyka) Luganskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(RESPIRATORS) (ANESTHESIA)

AUTHORS: Nikolayev, V.G. and Baltaytis, Yu.V.

MATERIAL: Byulleten' eksperimental'noy biologii i meditsiny, v. 57, no. 2, 1983, p. 37
The article concerns the effects of long-term adaptation to hypobaric hypoxia on the adaptability of the organism to subsequent changes in oxygen pressure. It is shown that the adaptability of the organism to hypobaric hypoxia is associated with metabolic plasticity, which is manifested in the ability of the organism to change its metabolism in accordance with the conditions of oxygen supply.

DATE: 1/14

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4

...the project was contracted to ...

S/219763/055/0017/6.17-4
S/219763/055/0017/6.17-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4"

BALTAZAR, Imre; KINDLER, Jozsef

Problem of weight and volume tolerances as reflected in the modification of the M.Sz. [Hungarian Standard] 1800. Konzerv paprika no.2:60-65 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Dunakeszi Konzervgyar; Muszaki Egyetem.

BALTAZAR, Rodica, Pharmacist

MATEI, Al., Pharmacist; PAVEL, E., Pharmacist; ERATU, Doina, Pharmacist;
IONESCU, Elena, Pharmacist; BALTAZAR, Rodica, Pharmacist; VASILESCU, Iulia,
Pharmacist; GEORGESCU, Ivona, Pharamcist; POPESCU, Ioanna, Pharmacist

Romania

Research done under the auspices of the Pharmaceutical Office of Arges
Regiune, at the Laboratory for the Control of Drugs at the Pitesti Unified
Tuberculosis Hospital

Bucahrest, Farmacia, No 11, Nov 62, pp 673-682

"Solutiion of Certain Problems of Pharmaceutical Techniques"

8

ACCESSION NR: AP4035823

8/0020/64/156/001/0191/0193

AUTHOR: Kudryashov, Yu. B.; Baltbarzdy*, Z.; Le Dak L'yeu

TITLE: On the possibility of an indirect effect of ionizing radiation in lipid solution. Radiolysis of beta carotene in oleic acid

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 1, 1964, 191-193

TOPIC TAGS: beta carotene, beta carotene lipid solution, beta carotene oleic acid solution, beta carotene radiosensitivity, non linear radiosensitivity, carotene radiation stability, carotene butanol solution, carotene ether solution

ABSTRACT: Radiation-induced oxidation of the title compound was compared with radiolysis of crystalline β -carotene, and its solutions in petroleum ether and in butanol, following a single irradiation with various X-ray doses of various carotene concentrations. The non-oxidized content of β -carotene was determined colorimetrically one minute after irradiation. The latter's effect on frozen samples (cooled in liquid nitrogen to -196°C) was also tested. Only freshly prepared solutions were used throughout the experiment. The results are graphed and show crystalline carotene to have high radiation stability (11% with 1.10⁴ kilo-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4035823

roentgen). This decreased considerably in the solutions observed, more so with oleic acid than with the other 2 solvents, the first showing non-linear, the latter linear dependency upon dose. At equal doses, decreased dose size per minute increased this radiosensitivity which also increased with increasing oleic acid oxidation. Thus, this solvent might be a useful dosimetric tool. The results also point toward the presence of active intermediate products. This view is also supported by comparing results obtained with frozen solutions and various β -carotene concentration. Frozen solutions in general showed high radiostability, which was again non-linear with the oleic acid. The dependence of butanol and ether solution reactions upon concentration was again linear. The oleic acid solutions showed a dilution effect not observed with the 2 other solvents but observed earlier for aqueous solutions, i.e. at low concentrations and equal radiation doses the number of changed molecules depends upon exposure rather than concentration. "The authors wish to thank Professor B. N. Tarusova for helping with this work. ..." "The authors wish to thank E. S. Zhdanovich for placing the β -carotene at their disposal (the preparation is synthesized crystalline β -carotene; C₄₀H₅₆, molecular weight 536.8; maximal absorption of the petroleum ether solution

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4035823

452 m)." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF Sov: 003

OTHER: 003

Card

3/3

RUMANIA

616.931(R):576.852.23

SARAGEA, Alice, Dr, MAXIMESCU, Paula, Dr, MEITERT, Eugenia, Dr, STUFARU, Illeana, Technician, VIERU, Elena, Technician, PETRUS, Valeria, Technician, and BAIEANU, Camelia, Technician, Work performed at the "Dr I. Cantacuzino" Institute (Institutul "Dr I. Cantacuzino").

"Incidence and Geographical Distribution of Phage Types of Corynebacterium diphtheriae in the Dynamics of the Epidemic Process of Diphtheria in the Socialist Republic of Rumania."

Bucharest, Microbiologia, Parazitologia, Epidemiologia, Vol 11, No 4, Jul-Aug 66, pp 351-362.

Abstract [Authors' English summary modified]: The authors analyzed the biological characteristics of approximately 14,000 strains of diphtheria bacteria isolated over a period of 10 years. Careful study of the pathogenetic organism, in particular through phage typing, proved useful in fighting epidemic outbreaks. On the basis of the study, the authors also elaborated a map of the geographic distribution of the lysotypes and their dynamics over the ten-year period.

Includes 7 tables, one map and 16 references, all Rumanian. -- Manuscript submitted 2 April 1966.

1/1

TEODOROVICI, Gr.; BALTEANU, Ecaterina; BERNESCU, Elisabeta; PENCEA, I.; PAVEL,
Mariana

Sensibility of some staphylococcal strains to oleandomycin-tetracycline
(sigmamycin). Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no.1:59 Ja-F '61.

*

BALDOVIN-AGAPI, Coralia; BALTEANU, Ecaterina; MIHALCO, Florica; BELOIU, Irina; PLECEAS, Paula

Phage-bacteria systems in streptococci of the Lancefield group D.
Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 21 no.2, 385-391 '62.

1. Travail de l'Institut "Dr. I. Cantacuzino" — Centre National de
Bacteriophages — Reference et de l'Institut d'Hygiene de Fassy.
(STREPTOCOCCUS) (BACTERIOPHAGE)

Balteanu, Ecaterina

RUMANIA

BALTEANU, Ecaterina, MD.

Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Section of Communal
Hygiene (Institutul de igiena si sanatate publica, Sectia
de igiena comunala) Iasi.

Bucharest, Igiena, No 3, May-Jun 63, pp 213-224

"New Microbiological Techniques Applied in the Field of
Communal Hygiene."

BALTEANU, Ecaterina

Spontaneous microbe variation in E. coli and A. aerogenes due
to prolonged preservation in sterile water. Arch. Roum. path.
exp. microbiol. 22 no.1:109-122 Mr '63.

'1. Travail de l'Institut d'Hygiène de la R.P.R. Filiale de Jassy.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (AEROBACTER AEROGENES)
(BIOCHEMISTRY) (ANTIGENS)
(STAPHYLOCOCCAL PHAGES) (BACTERIOPHAGE)
(GENETICS)

BALTEANU, G.

BULTIANU, G., [Balteanu, G.]

500 kg. of corn grain per quarter of an acre in dry farming.
Nauka i tekhnika mladezh 14 no.5:14-15 My '62.

BALTEANO I.
EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/5 Public Health May 59

1474. TUBERCULOUS ALLERGY IN CHILDREN VACCINATED WITH BCG
4-5 YEARS AGO. NECESSITY OF REVACCINATION - Allergie tuberculeuse chez les enfants vaccinés au B.C.G. par des piqûres cutanées depuis 4 à 5 ans. Nécessité de la revaccination - Balteano I., Toma A., Vasilescu S. and Iacobovski I. Disp. pour la Prophylaxie de la Tuberc., Jassy - ARCH. ROUM. PATH. EXP. MICROBIOL. 1957, 16/2 (317-320) Illus. 2

Two years after the first percutaneous vaccination the tuberculin allergy completely disappears, while the allergy to tb bacilli remains intact for about 5 yr. The tuberculin test is not an adequate means for establishing the necessity of revaccination, which is considered necessary only after 5-7 yr. (XVII, 7*)

BALTEANU, I.

Phenomena of microbial variation with observations on "Vibrio
comma Pottevin". Arch. roum. path. exp. microbiol. 22 no.4:
1013-1016 S-D'63

BALTEANU, St.

Experimental and theoretical study on the noise caused by
gears in streetcar equipment. Bul St si Tahn Tim 9 no.1:
153-161 Ja-Je '64.

L 3372-00 DATUM: 06/06/2000
ACC NR: AP0009490

(A)

UR/0020/66/167/001/0121/0123

AUTHOR: Baltenas, R.; Sakalauskene, Ye.; Igonin, L.A.

51

50

P

ORG: Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, AN LitSSR (Institut
khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN LitSSR)

TITLE: Thermographic study of the photooxidation destruction of poly-
ethylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v.167, no.1, 1966, 121-123

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene plastic, photooxidation, light aging, oxidation,
thermogram

ABSTRACT: The samples tested were of Brand P2010V high pressure poly-
ethylene with a melting index of 0.9 and Brand P4040L low pressure poly-
ethylene with a melting index of 3.4. Films with a thickness of about
60 microns were made from these samples by extrusion. The samples were
irradiated with a PRK-2 lamp at a distance of 32 mm from the center of
the lamp at a temperature of 40°, with free access of atmospheric oxygen.
The irradiation time was 20 hours. Thermograms of non-irradiated and
irradiated samples were made in a UR-10 spectrograph. Infrared absorp-
tion spectra show that the degree of destruction of the samples depends
on the amount of local stresses. Comparison of the thermograms shows a

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UDC: 541.64.186

L 23192-00

ACC NR: AP6009490

change in the character of the crystal structure. The crystallinity of all samples increased after irradiation (by 4 to 8%). The authors conclude that in the destruction of the polymer a substantial effect is exerted by the presence of strains and defects, the amount of which can be regulated by various methods of treatment. "The authors express their deep appreciation to Academician V.A. Kargin for discussing the results of the work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008

Card

2/2 BK

ACCESSION NR: AP4038529

S/0020/64/156/003/0634/0636

AUTHORS: Baltenas, R.A.; Igonin, L.A.

TITLE: Selfadhesion of polyethylene under high pressures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 3, 1964, 634-636

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene self adhesion, polyethylene bonding,
polyethylene, high pressure, branching degree

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this work was to find the influence of polyethylene structure (crystallinity, ordered chains, branching) versus temperature and pressure on polyethylene bonding. For this purpose, polyethylene disks, 10 mm in diameter and 0.5 mm thick were placed in a bushing of fluorinated plastic (to prevent edge bonding) and subjected to pressures up to 6000 kg/cm² and temperatures to 240C for 15 m. Then pressure was relieved and the disks were torn apart recording the stress required. It was found that higher pressures cause melting points to rise and the melting interval to widen, probably due to recrystallization problems. Adhesion curves clearly mark partial adhesion and complete welding when tensile strength becomes identical to that of the material itself.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4038529

A comparison of the welding temperature and of initial bonding of high and low pressure ethylene indicates that the former require higher temperatures due to its higher branching (PE 1 -3,3CH₃/100CH₂ vs PE 2 0.8CH₃/100CH₂). This leads to the conclusion that self-adhesion data for polyethylene under pressure can be used as a simple and convenient method of determining the degree of its branching. "Gratitude is expressed to V.A. Kargin, Academ.. for discussing the present work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN LitSSR
(Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, AN LitSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 1621-66 ENT(n)/EFF(c)/ENP(j)/T/ETC(m) M/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5020832

UR/0020/65/163/004/0917/0919

AUTHOR: Baltenas, R. A.; Igonin, L. A.

TITLE: Thermographic study of polyethylene melting

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 163, no. 4, 1965, 917-919

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene plastic, melting, thermogram, crystallization

ABSTRACT: The characteristics of melting polyethylene (PE) under pressure and the effect of various factors on the kinetics of the melting process were studied thermographically. Polyethylenes having different degrees of ordering were used: I--high pressure PE (degree of branching 3.3 CH₃/100 CH₂; 60% crystallinity), II-low pressure PE (1.08; 79%) and III-PE prepared on oxide catalysts (0.4; 89%). Thermograms were obtained for pressures to 3000 kg/cm². The fusion temperature increased with pressure increase in all samples; pressure had the greatest effect on I and the least on III. Further examination of the melting of I and its dependence on cooling rates showed that decrease in the crystallization

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L 1621-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020832

rate extended the melting range of the polymer. I, when subjected to isothermal crystallization, formed supermolecular structures with a perfect crystal lattice and melted sharply; when cold drawn, the melting range spread significantly, indicating a disoriented structure. It was concluded that the spread in the melting range of a crystalline polymer with a significant number of defects is associated with local internal stresses originating in the defect sites. These lower the thermal stability of the crystal lattice, causing the melting to start at lower temperatures. "The authors thank Acad. V. A. Kargin for discussing the results of this work." Orig. art. has: 4 figures

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN LitSSR (Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, AN LitSSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Oct84

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NR REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

BAL'TENENE, Ya. Yu. [Balteniene, J.]; IGGONIN, L.A.

Fractional settling of polymers in a centrifugal. Trudy AN
Lit. SSR. Ser. B. no. 4:79-85 '65 (MIRA 19:2)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy
SSR. Submitted June 26, 1965.

BAL'TER, A.K.

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR KLJUCAREV, A.P., ESEL'SON, B.N., BAL'TER, A.K.
TITLE The Study of the Reaction of He³ with Deuterons.
PERIODICAL Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 109, fasc.4, 737-739 (1956)
Issued: 10 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1435

Here the excitation function of the reaction He³(dp)He⁴ is studied and the absolute value of its cross section is measured. The deuterons for the bombardment of the target were accelerated in the high-tension discharge tube of an electrostatic generator. A gas target covered with an Al foil of 5 μ thickness was used, and therefore the energy losses of the deuterons when passing through the covering foil must be taken into account. The arrangement of the target and of the counter for the registration of the α -particles produced is described on the basis of a drawing. The ion bundle of the accelerated deuterons passed through a magnetic analyzer and the corresponding component was led through a collimator on to the covered gas target. After passing through an additional target the deuteron bundle fell on to the target through an opening which was covered with aluminium foil. Before impinging on the counter the α -particles pass through a "long aperture". The target was filled with a gas mixture (pressure 50-56 torr) of He⁴ and He³ with 57,6% He³. The helium mixture was obtained by successive approximation of the original He-mixture with He³. The ion flux was measured with a current integrator with immediate connection to the electrically insulated target chamber. By the method of dissociating the complex ions on thin foils it was found that the D₂⁺ bundle was without hydrogen ions. The differential cross

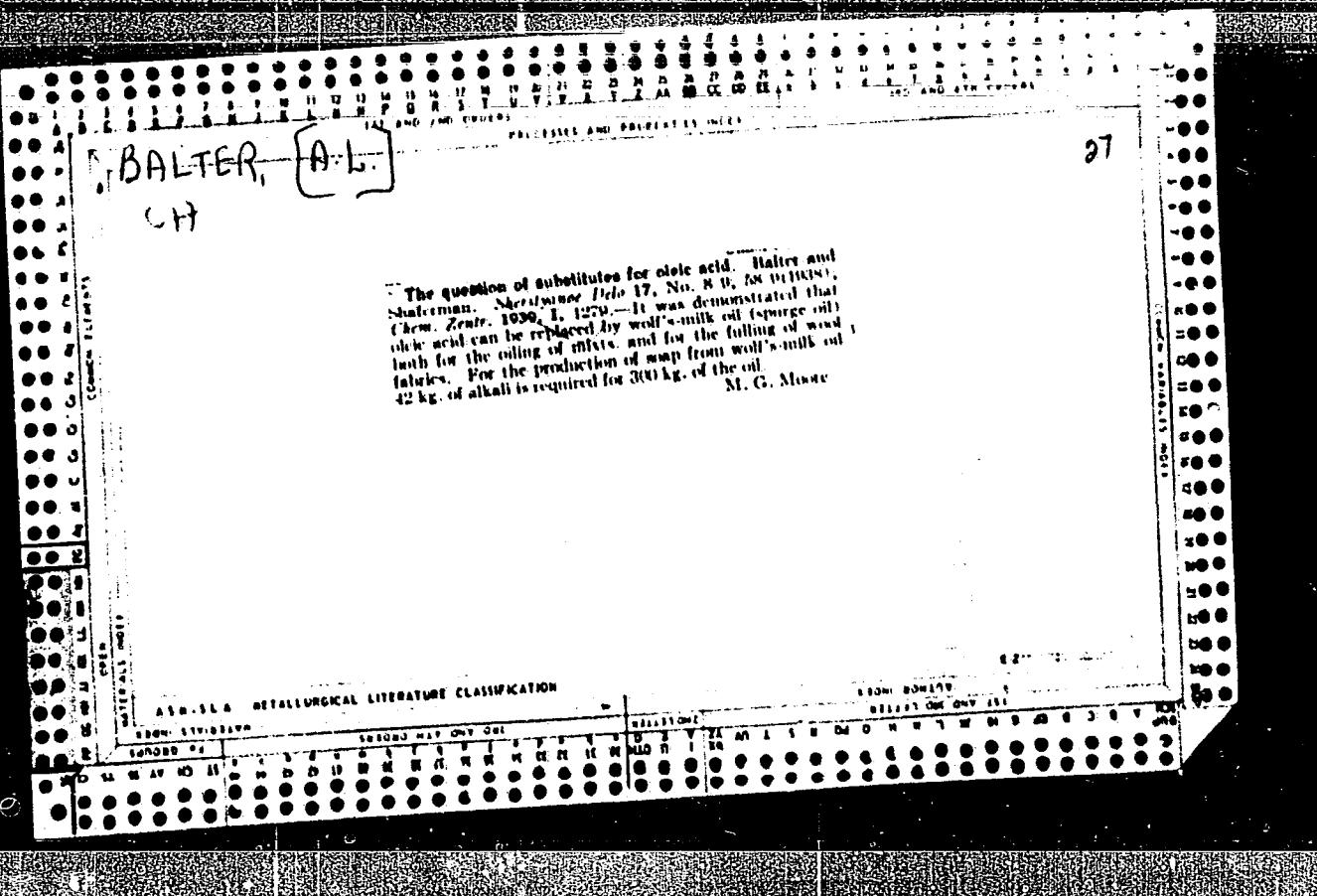
Dokl.Akad.Nauk, 109, fasc.4, 737-739 (1956) CARD 2 / 2

P4 - 1435

section of the reaction $\text{He}^3(\text{d},\text{p})\text{He}^4$ for an angle of 90° in the direction of the deuteron bundle was measured several times by using various components of the deuteron bundle.

The measuring results obtained are shown in a diagram (abscissa - energy of the deuterons, ordinate - differential cross section). The excitation function has a resonance maximum at a deuteron energy of (435 ± 30) keV. This resonance maximum was, by the way, already found in a previous work (1949) for the first time. The existence of resonance shows that the reaction $\text{He}^3(\text{d},\text{p})\text{He}^4$ takes place with the production of a compound Li^5 -nucleus (which has an excited level with 16,8 MeV). The absolute value of the reaction cross section in the case of resonance amounts to $(63,4 \pm 3,2)$ millibarn per unit of solid angle according to measuring results obtained by the authors. In conclusion the differential cross sections obtained by various authors are compared for the case of resonance at 90° .

INSTITUTION: Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the Ukrainian SSR.



BALTER, A.L., ENGINEER

CAND TECH SCI

Dissertation: "Influence of Fulling on the Structure and Mechanical Properties of
Woolen Cloth."

30 June 49
Moscow Textile Inst.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

BALTER, A. L. and VYOLIN, V. F.

"New Products for Oiling Wool Blends," Tekst. prom., No.5, 1952

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4"

BAITER, A. L., kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk.

Operation of new finishing machines for the manufacture of fine
cloth. Tekst.prom. 16 no.10t44-46 O '56. (MIRA 10:1)
(Textile finishing)

D A M I E K , H . L

ABRAMOV, B.A.; GUMENYUK, N.U., inzh.; BALTER, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk.

"Nap raising on woolen fabrics" by S. B. Salikhova. Reviewed
by B.A. Abramov, N.U. Gumeniuk, A.L. Balter. Tekst.prom. 17
no.12:64-66 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Glavnyy inzhener Kupavinskoy fabriki (for Abramov)
(Woolen and worsted manufacture)
(Salikova, S.B.)

PAMFILOV, A.V.; LOPUSHANSKAYA, A.I. [Lopushans'ka, O.I.]; BALTER, A.M.

Thermodynamics of irreversible processes applied to the polaro-
graphy of chromium nitrate. Dop. AN URSR no.4:497-500 '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено
академиком АН USSR Yu.K.Delimarskim [Delimars'kyi, IU.K.].
(Chromium nitrate) (Polarography)

PAMFILOV, A.V.; LOPUSHANSKAYA, A.I.; BALTER, A.M.

Reversible processes in electrochemistry. Zhur.fiz.khim. 37 no.7:1481-
1488 Jl '65. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PAMFILOV, A. V.; LOPUSHANSKAYA, A. I.; BALTER, A. M.

Irreversible processes in electrochemistry. Part 2. Zhur. fiz.
khim. 37 no. 3:615-621 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra fizicheskoy khimii Chernovitskogo universiteta.

PAMFILOV, A.V.; LOPUSHANSKAYA, A.I.; BALTEH, A.M.

Irreversible processes in polarography. Chromium nitrate.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.11:2481-2486 N'62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Chernovitskiy universitet.

LOPUSHANSKAYA, A.I.; PAMIROV, A.V.; BALTER, A.M.

Relation between the free energy of activation and the specific
rate of a reaction. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9:2158-2161 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Chernovitskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BALTER, G.D., inzh.; KRIVTSOV, A.T., inzh.

"Samsonovskaya" Mine. Ugol' Ukr. 4 no.8:15-19 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:9)
(Lugansk Province--Hydraulic mining)

KARLIN, P.I., inzh.; BALTER, L.Ye., inzh.

Improving the hydraulic coal and rock transportation. Ugol.'prom.
no.4:38-40 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Yanovskiy gidrorudnik.
(Donets Basin--Hydraulic conveying)

BALTER, M.A. (Kishinev)

Complicated postoperative course in ileocystoplasty with a good
outcome. Urologia no.6:62-64 '60. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. K.Ya. Moskovich) bol'-
nitsy Moldavskoy zheleznoy dorogi i urologicheskogo otdeleniya
(zav. S.D. Goligorskiy) Respublikanskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(ILEUM--TRANSPLANTATION) (BLADDER--SURGERY)

BALTAR, M. A.

7624. BALTER, M. A. I--MUZHIKOVA, V. I.--Osvojeniye svetlogo otpuska detaley.
(Khar'k. zavod transp. mashinostroyeniya). M., 1954. 16 s. s ill. 20 sm.
(M-vo transp. mashinostroyeniya SSSR. Vsesoyuz. proyek-tno-tekhinol.
In-t vpti. obmen tekhn. optyom. vyp. 123). 1.000 ekz. b. ts.--avt.
ukazany na 3-y s. --(55-659 zh) 621.785.7

SO: Knizhnaya Letopsis', Vol. 7, 1955

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SECRET//NOFORN//COMINT//REF ID: A6226

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4"

SOV/137-57-11-22448 D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 262 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Balter, M.A.

TITLE: The Structure and Properties of Cold-treated Carburized High-alloy Steel (Struktura i svoystva tsmentovannoy vysokolegirovannoy stali, obrabotannoy kholodom)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the Author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Khar'kovsk. politekhn. in-t (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute), Khar'kov, 1957

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kov politekhn. in-t (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute), Khar'kov

Card 1/1

137-58-1-1737

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 236 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Balter, M. A., Gavranek, V. V.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Structure and Properties of Carburized Steel Subject to Cold Treatment (Issledovaniye struktury i svoystv tsementovannoy stali, obrabotannoy kholodom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Khar'kovskogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Vol 9, pp 123-140

ABSTRACT: An investigation is made of the effect of the cold-treatment temperature (CT) and preliminary heat treatment on the conversion of retained austenite (RA) in the carburized layer and on the mechanical properties of 18KhNVA and 20Kh2N4A steels subjected to cementation in a solid carburizer at 920° to a depth of 1.5-1.8 mm. The most significant conversion of RA was observed at -110°C. Further reduction in temperature caused virtually no change in the amount of RA. The degree of decomposition of steel under CT diminished as the amount of RA declined. The effect of CT on the strength and ductility of steel was studied by testing carburized specimens for static flexure, for σ_k , fatigue strength, and resistance to wear. It was found that although CT does induce transformation of considerable amounts of RA, it does not impart

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137-58-1-1737

An Investigation of the Structure and Properties (cont.)

optimal mechanical properties to steel. An improvement in the mechanical properties is attained by performing preliminary high-temperature tempering at 650° before hardening, so as to facilitate the formation of a uniform structure of fine spicular martensite with uniformly distributed dispersed areas of austenite, creating minimum tensile stresses in the carburized layer. The structure and origin of the martensite also has a major effect on the mechanical properties of the steel, as does the amount of RA. An increase in hardness with CT as a result of RA conversion does not always result in an improvement in the properties of greatest importance for practical purposes, namely, resistance to wear and fatigue strength.

Ya. P.

1. Steel—Carbon—Properties 2. Steel—Test methods 3. Steel—Test results

Card 2/2

NOVIK, A.A.

NOVIK, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALTER, M.A., inzhener.

Rolling used as an effective method for increasing the fatigue
resistance of gears. Vest.mash. 37 no.10:65-68 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Rolling (Metalwork)) (Gearing)

BALTER, Mariya Aronovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; MUZHKOVA, Vera Ivanovna,
inzh.; ZHEFMUNSKAYA, L.B., inzh., red.

[Bright annealing of steel articles in hot alkaline media]
Svetlaia zakalka stal'nykh izdelii v goriachikh shchelochnykh
sredakh. Leningrad, 1961. 20 p. (Leningradskii Dom nauchno-
tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opyтом. Seriya: Mo-
tallovedenie i termicheskaya obrabotka, no.37) (MIRA 14:7)
(Steel—Hardening)

BALTER, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRINBERG, N.M.,

Effect of flakiness on the properties of carbon steel [with
summary in English]. Stal' 21 no.3:271-274 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Steel--Metallography)

BALTER, Mariya Aronovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNOV, A.V., red.;
~~POMICHEV, A.G., red.~~ izd-va; BOL'SHAKOV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Prolonging the life of machine parts] Puti povysheniia dolgovechnosti detalei mashin; stenogramma lektsii, prochitannoi v LDNTP na zaniatii seminarapo metallovedeniiu i termicheskoi obrabotke.
Leningrad, 1962. 29 p. (MIRA 15:6)

(Heat treatment) (Protective coating)

S/122/62/000/003/003/007
D262/D302

AUTHORS: Balter, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Turovskiy, N.L., and Il'ichev, V.Ya., Engineers

TITLE: The effect of material hardness and roller polishing
on sensitivity to stress concentrations

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1962, 42 - 45

TEXT: A series of experiments designed to establish the effect of material hardness and roller polishing on sensitivity to stress concentrations is described in detail. Results are recorded in form of graphs and analyzed. Specimens made of steel 38ХС (38KhS) of various hardnesses were subjected to fatigue resistance tests by bending and the following general conclusions reached. With the increase in hardness, fatigue resistance drops and sensitivity to stress concentrations increases. Roller polishing considerably decreases sensitivity to stress concentrations. The experiments show that the use of high tensile steels for machine components working under a cyclic load is not always expedient. Two practical cases are mentioned where the life of working parts was increased by roller polish- ✓
Card 1/2

The effect of material hardness ...

S/122/62/000/003/003/007
D262/D302

ing, retaining the original, comparatively low hardness of the metal. There are 7 figures and 12 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

BALTER, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRINBERG, N.M., inzh.

Causes of crack formation during the cooling of parts following
cementation. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.6:27-33 Je '62.
(MIRA 15:7)
(Case hardening)

ACCESSION NR: AP4026214

S/0122/64/000/003/0021/0026

AUTHORS: Balter, N. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Gurevich, B. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Turovskiy, M. L. (Engineer)

TITLE: Duration of the strengthening effect of surface hardening under static overloads

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 3, 1964, 21-26

TOPIC TAGS: fatigue strength, surface hardening, cold rolling, static overload, steel 30KhGSA

ABSTRACT: The effects of static overloads on the fatigue strength of surface hardened samples were investigated experimentally using tubes 450 mm long, 30 mm diameter, and 8 mm thick, made of 30KhGSA steel heat-treated to HRC 32-34, 38-46 and 46-52. After obtaining fatigue curves for these hardnesses, similar samples were cold-rolled in a hydraulic three-roll device with a roll profile radius of 5 mm with a rolling force of 1000 kg (for HRC 38-52) and 800 kg (HRC 32-34). It was found that for static preloading in the same direction as the cyclic loads, static overloads did not affect the fatigue strength of the low-hardness steels. For the harder steels a static load of σ_{el} (elastic limit) prior to fatigue tests

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ACCESSION NR: AP4026244

increased the fatigue strength, while a preload of $\approx 1.4 \sigma_{el}$ decreased the fatigue strength by $\approx 29\%$ (based on 10^6 cycles). Static preloads in the opposite direction to the fatigue loading always decreased the fatigue strength. At a preload of $0.9 \sigma_{el}$ the fatigue strength of cold-rolled samples was even lower than the fatigue strength of untreated samples. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: OO

DATE ACQ: 20Apr64

ENCL: OO

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF Sov: 005

OTHER: OOL

Card 2/2

SECRET SOURCE INFORMATION REPORT
SUBJECT: T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY
SUBJ 1: (a) T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY
SUBJ 2: (a) T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY
SUBJ 3: (a) T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY
SUBJ 4: (a) T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY
SUBJ 5: (a) T-3400 - DOUGLASS, MARY

ized layer and transition zone in several steels were determined in
order to determine the relative rates of diffusion of oxygen and carbon during annealing and co-
ordination. The effect of alloying elements on the diffusion rate was determined by the
dissolution method. It was found that the diffusion rate of oxygen in the transition zone
depends on the type of steel and on the rate of diffusion of carbon. The diffusion rate
decreases with increasing carbon content and increases with decreasing temperature.

ACCESSION NO. AFS000917

REF ID: A6513R000103320017-4

zone. However, titanium or combinations of silicon, molybdenum,

aluminum, and tungsten have been used. These materials are more ductile than the brittle carbides and can withstand greater temperatures. The use of these materials has led to the development of the so-called "titanium base" aircraft engines. These engines have been developed by the British Royal Aircraft Establishment and the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory. They are currently being used in the F/A-18 Hornet fighter jet.

The use of these materials has led to the development of the so-called "titanium base" aircraft engines. These engines have been developed by the British Royal Aircraft Establishment and the U.S. Air Force Research Laboratory. They are currently being used in the F/A-18 Hornet fighter jet.

BALTER, M.A.; GORELYY, A.V.

Fatigue strength of flexible, splined shafts during various types
of hardening. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 7:16-19 JI '64.
(MIRA 17s11)

1. Khar'kovskiy zavod transportnogo mashinostroyeniya i Khar'kovskiy
politekhnicheskiy institut.

BALTER, M.A.

Errors in the diagnosis of renal anomalies. Trudy Kish. gos.
med. inst. 24:202-205 '64 (MIR 18:1)

Lesion of a ureter and kidney in ascending pyelography. Ibid.:
251-255

1. Zheleznodorozhnaya bol'niitsa g. Kishineva (nauchnyy ruko-
voditel' - doktor med. nauk. S.D. Goligorskiy).

BALTER, M.A.; DUKAREVICH, I.S.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L. Ya.

Phase composition of a boronated steel layer. Metalloved. i
term. obr. met. no.12s39-41 D '64 (MIRA 18s2)

BALTER, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSTRITSA, T.V., inzh.;
LIKHOVSKIKH, M.N., inzh..

Effect of the hardness of steel hardened with high-frequency
currents on contact fatigue. Vest. mashinostr. 44 no.6:54-56
(MIRA 17:8)
Je '64.

L 10367-66 EWP(m)/EWP(w)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
ACC NR: AT6000060 MJW/JD/HW/EM/GS SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0039/0016

AUTHORS: Balter, M. A.; Turovskiy, M. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Influence of surface hardening on the sensitivity to stress concentration
in connection with the static strength of a material

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po uprochneniyu detaley mashin. Moscow, 1962. Uprochneniye
detaley mashin mekhanicheskim naklepyvaniyem (Strengthening of machine parts by
mechanical riveting); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 39-46

TOPIC TAGS: steel, steel microstructure, alloy steel, metal aging, metal property/
37KhS steel, 18KhNVA steel, 45 KhNMFA steel, 20Kh2N4A steel, 30KhGSA steel, 30Kh1SA
steel

ABSTRACT: The effect of surface hardening of steels on their sensitivity to stress
concentrations as a function of their static strength was investigated. Surface
hardening was produced by rolling the cylindrical surface of the specimen by means
of a roller with 0.8-mm radius at the roller load of 100 kg. The experimental

Cord 1/4

L 10367-66

ACC NR: AT6000060

results are presented graphically (see Fig. 1). It was found that for a theore-

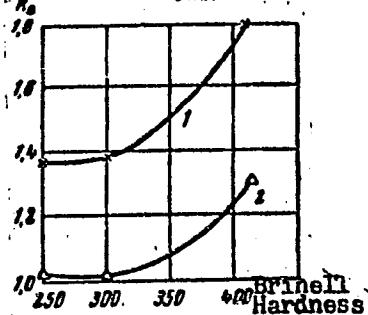


Fig. 1. Dependence of the effective coefficient of stress concentration on the hardness.
1 - without rolling; 2 - after rolling.

ical stress concentration $\propto \sigma = 1.86$ an increase of surface hardening from 255 to 415 Brinell Hardness increases the coefficient of sensitivity towards stress concentration q from 0.43 to 0.94, and the effective concentration coefficient k_f from 1.38 to 1.8. It was also found that surface rolling leads to a considerable decrease in the sensitivity toward stress concentrations (see Fig. 2). The above results were confirmed by a number of fatigue experiments on various types of steels. The experimental procedure followed that described by S. V. Serensen,

Cord 2/4

L 10367-66

ACC NR: AT6000060

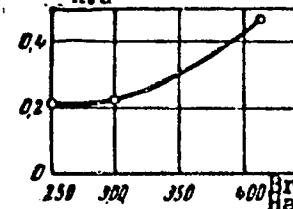
 $\sigma_{-1} \text{gJ}$ $\sigma_{-1} \text{k.u}$ 

Fig. 2. Influence of rolling on the change in sensitivity towards stress concentration as a function of hardness. Where $\sigma_{-1} \text{gJ}$, $\sigma_{-1} \text{k.u}$, and $\sigma_{-1} \text{k.u}$ are the fatigue limits of smooth specimens, specimens with stress concentration, and specimens with stress concentration after strengthening, respectively.

M. E. Garf, and P. A. Kozlov (*Mashiny dlya ispytaniy na ustalost'*. M., Mashgiz, 1957). The effect of surface rolling on the longevity of steels with hard surfaces was studied on pipe specimens of 30KhGSA steel. It was found that unreinforced specimens with the surface subjected to rolling under high loads had a longer life than reinforced specimens. X-ray studies of specimens subjected to high rolling loads showed that the crystal lattice of these specimens became distorted as a result of rolling. The depth of the cold-worked layer increased rapidly when the rolling load was increased from 450 to 800 kg. It was found that, at all applied loads, the magnitude of internal residual stresses of the first kind was considerably greater for improved steels as compared with normalized steels. The staff of the Khar'kov Polytechnical Institute took part in the fatigue experiments. The

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L 10367-66

ACC NR: AT6000060

x-ray measurements and investigation of the residual stresses of the first kind
were carried out by the engineers Z. A. Zadneprovskaya and D. B. Voskoboinikov.
Orig. art. has: 9 graphs.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 26Apr65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001/ Sov REF: 009

PC
Card 4/4

L 13274-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(h) JD

ACC NR: AP6002907

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0073/0073

INVENTOR: Shvarts, V. I.; Tsyplkina, Ye. D.; Rogachevskiy, Ya. Ye.; Shakhnovich, V. A.; Uvarov, V. A.; Rovenskiy, I. L.; Balter, M. A.; Likhovskikh, M. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Cast, heat-resistant, iron-base alloy. Class 40, No. 177078

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 73

TOPIC TAGS: alloy, cast alloy, heat resistant alloy, iron base alloy, chromium containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, tungsten containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, niobium containing alloy, manganese containing alloy

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a cast, heat-resistant, iron-base alloy. To improve mechanical and technological properties, the alloy composition is as follows: 0.18-0.22% carbon, 19-21% chromium, 24-26% nickel, 4.5-5% tungsten, 0.9-1.1% molybdenum, 0.9-1.1% niobium, 0.1% nitrogen, 0.02% cerium, 0.005% boron, 0.8% max silicon, 1.2-1.5% manganese, 0.03% max each of sulfur and phosphorus. [AZ]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 10Oct63/ ATD PRESS: 4485

Cord 1/1

UDC: 669.15'24'26-194

REF ID: A65265
EMT(147) ESD(44) SUPPLY ETI SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/0001003/0002/0006
NR: AP6010085 49
G-67 47
TITLE: Contact strength of case-hardened steel
AUTHOR: Balter, M. A.; Turovskiy, M. L.
ORG: Mashinostroyeniya
TITLE: Contact strength of case-hardened steel, case-hardened, fatigue strength, austenite, metal friction

Mashinostroyeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 2-6
SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 2-6
TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, case hardening, fatigue strength, of case-hardened 18Kh2N4VA alloy steel, as
ABSTRACT: The contact-fatigue strength of case-hardened 18Kh2N4VA alloy steel, as
that accompanied in a four-roller machine with roller surfaces simulating the case-
hardened layer was 1.7-1.9 mm. treatment; 1) oil quenching at 650°C, tempering at 140°C
that accompanied in a four-roller machine with roller surfaces simulating the case-
hardened layer was 1.7-1.9 mm. treatment; 1) oil quenching at 650°C, tempering at 140°C
hardened regimes of heat treatment: 1) oil quenching from 850°C, tempering at -120°C
(HRC 54); 2) high-temperatur quenching from 800°C, sub-zero treatment at -120°C
(HRC 59); 3) oil quenching from 800°C, sub-zero treatment at -120°C
(HRC 63). Contrary to the widespread opinion that contr-
hardening at 140°C -140°C (HRC 63). Contrary to the widespread opinion that contr-
is a function of the hardness of material, the findings showed that the
hardening at 140°C -140°C (HRC 63). Contrary to the widespread opinion that contr-

UDC: 620.178.154.3
RELEASE: 06/06/2000
CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4

L 33382-16 EWT(n)/T/EWT(w)/SWP(+)/ETI IJP(z) DJ/JD/JXT(C3)
ACC NR: AP6010085 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/66/000/003/0002/0006

AUTHOR: Balter, M. A.; Turovskiy, M. I.

ORG: Khar'kov Transport Machine Building Plant (Khar'kovskiy Zavod Transportnogo Mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Contact strength of case-hardened steel

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 3, 1966, 2-6

TOPIC TAGS: alloy steel, case hardening, fatigue strength, austenite, metal friction /
18Kh2N4VA alloy steel, 20Kh2N4VA alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The contact-fatigue strength of case-hardened 18Kh2N4VA alloy steel was investigated in a four-roller machine with roller surfaces simulating the friction that accompanies the operating conditions of gear-wheel teeth. The depth of the case-hardened layer was 1.7-1.9 mm. Specimens of this steel were subjected to three different regimes of heat treatment: 1) oil quenching from 850°C, tempering at 140°C (HRC 54); 2) high-temperature tempering at 650°C, oil quenching from 800°C, tempering at 140°C (HRC 59); 3) oil quenching from 800°C, sub-zero treatment at -120°C, tempering at -140°C (HRC 63). Contrary to the widespread opinion that contact strength is a function of the hardness of material, the findings showed that the contact

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UDC: 620.178.154.3:621.78.5

L 33382-66

ACC NR: AP6010085

2

strength of this steel depends not so much on hardness as on the microstructure of the case-hardened layer which, depending on the regime of heat treatment, differs in the amount and pattern of distribution of its residual austenite and carbides, as established by radiographic and structural examination. Thus, sub-zero treatment (regime 3) which makes the steel much harder compared with heat-treatment regimes 1 and 2, does not enhance its contact-fatigue strength. For an austenite-rich structure (regime 1) hardness increases in the course of friction as opposed to martensite-rich structures (regimes 2 and 3). Considering that during friction between gear teeth residual tensile stresses facilitate shear whereas the compressive stresses present at the tooth addendum impede shear, specimens of 20Kh2N4A case-hardened steel were tested for contact-fatigue strength as a function of the type of surface treatment (polishing, shot peening, electropolishing, roller burnishing); best results were achieved by roller burnishing -- the attendant marked increase in contact strength is due to the favorable residual compressive stresses in a combination with a high degree of surface smoothness. Orig.art. has: 4 figures

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

*[This topic tag designation does not appear in
the original.]

Card 2/2 JS

L 04779-61 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ET1 IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP6023450 SOURCE CODE: UR/0369/66/002/003/0361/0362

AUTHOR: Dukarevich, I. S.; Balter, M. A.; Zadneprovskaya, Z. A.

43
B

ORG: Khar'kov Plant im. Malyshev (Khar'kovskiy zavod im. Malysheva)

TITLE: Boronizing of surface-coated steel

SOURCE: Fiziko-khimicheskaya mekhanika materialov, v. 2, no. 3, 1966, 361-362

TOPIC TAGS: METAL DIFFUSION, STEEL,
boron, electroplating, case hardening, fatigue strength / 37KhS steel

ABSTRACT: The investigation deals with the microstructure, phase composition and fatigue strength of the diffusion layers produced by the boronizing of previously case-hardened or electroplated steel. Metallographic, radiographic and chemical examination established the following: the boronizing of casehardened steel causes carbon to migrate to its interior, thus removing an obstacle to the speed of diffusion of boron and is of major interest as a method of treatment enhancing strength and wear resistance and assuring a favorable distribution of internal residual stresses as well as markedly increasing resistance to impact and cyclic loads. Thus, it has been found that prior caschardening of boronized 37KhS steel increases by 20-25% its fatigue strength. Further, the diffusion layers forming on the boronizing of

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L 04779-67

ACC NR: AP6023450

electroplated steel were investigated to establish the possibility of protecting the steel surface against penetration by boron. Specimens of 37KhS steel were electroplated with Cu, Cr, Ni and brass (layer thickness: 20-40 μ) and thereupon subjected to electrolytic boronizing. Spectrographic analysis then revealed the presence of B in the surface zone of all the specimens and showed that a band of needle-like borides and α -phase 0.02-0.08 mm thick forms beneath the copper plating. In sites where the copper layer is insufficiently dense (porous) the thickness of the boronized layer increases to 0.1 mm. On brass-plated steel the borides are distributed throughout the diffusion layer. On the nickel-plated surface there forms a boronized layer with a microstructure analogous to the layer on non-electroplated steel, but thinner -- 0.1 mm. The boronizing of chromium-plated steel leads to the formation of the boride CrB_2 and iron borides. The boride phase exists in the form of a narrow band 5-10 μ thick at the surface, along the boundaries of Cr grains and at the interface between the Cr layer and the steel base. These findings indicate that none of the galvanic coatings investigated completely prevents the diffusion of boron. The least degree of the diffusion of boron has been observed for the case of the Cr coating. On exposure to high temperature during boronizing, the hardness of the chromium coating decreases. Thus, the thinness of the boride layer and the low hardness of the chromium coating cause chromium-plated boronized work parts to be more readily machined.

Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13, 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: 27Jun65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 *pla*

KUCHINSKIY, I.N.; PYTEL', A.Ya.; ZISMAN, I.F.; GOLIGORSKIY, S.D.; CHEBANYUK,
G.M.; ZALEVSKIY, R.O.; RYABINSKIY, V.S.; DARENKOV, A.F.;
KHATAVNER, A.I.; SMELOVSKIY, V.P.; BALTER, M.A.

Abstracts. General problems in urology. Urinary bladder.
Urologia 28 no. 5:87-95 S-0'63 (MIRA 17:4)

BAL'TER, S. A.

X-ray diagnosis of tumors of the mammary gland without the use of
contrast media. Vop. onk. 7 no.6:67-71 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz onkologicheskogo dispansernogo otdeleniya (zav. - Sh. A.
Zisman) Sorokskoy ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy (glavn. vrach - I. I. Shevtsov,
nauchn. rukovod. - kand. med nauk N. Ya Mil'man).

(BREAST--TUMORS) (DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

BAL'TER, S.A.

Case of terminal ileitis (Crohn's disease), Vest. rent. i rad. 37
(MIRA 15:4)
no.2:56-57 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Iz onkologicheskogo dispansernogo otdeleniya (zav. S.A. Zisman)
Sorokskoy ob'yedinnenoj bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach I.I.Shevtssov,
nauchnyy rukovoditel' - kand. med.nauk N.Ya.Mil'man) Moldavskoy SSR.
(REGIONAL ILEITIS)

BAL'TER, S.A.; ZATVORNITSKIY, F.P.

Two cases of myeloma. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.2:48-50 Mr-Ap'63.
(MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz rayonnoy bol'nitsy g. Sorok (glavnnyy vrach I.I.Shevtssov).

*

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4

BAL'TERMANIS, D.

Two years later. Sov. foto 17 no. 4:63-56 Ap '57.
(China--Description and travel)

(MLRA 10:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103320017-4

BAL'TERMANTS, Dm.

Visiting Chinese friends. Sov. foto 19 no.10:20-25 0 '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek".
(China--Pictures, illustrations, etc.)

DAL'TERMANIS, D.

Growth of mastery. Sov.foto 21 no.5:24 My '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek"
(Azerbaijan—Photography)

BAL'TERMANTS, Dmitriy Nikolayevich, KOZLOVSKIY, Nikolay Fedorovich
[Kozlovs'kyi, M.F.]; SHKOL'NIKOV, B., red.; PETRONYUK, L.,
tekhn. red.

[Chestnuts in bloom again...] Znovu tsvitut' kashtany...
Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo obrazotvorchoho mystetstva i muzychnoi
litry URSR, 1960. 2 p. illus. (MIRA 16:4)
(Kiev--Description--Views)

BAL'TERMANTS, Genriyetta Borisovna; SHUTILOV, V.A., red.;
GRIGOR'YEVA, I.S., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Ultrasonic methods of the analysis and checking of liquid
media based on the data from Soviet and foreign literature]
Ul'trazvukovye metody analiza i kontrolia zhidkikh sred po
damnym otechestvennoi i zarubezhnoi literatury. Leningrad,
1962. 24 p. (Leningradskii dom nauchno-tehnicheskoi progra-
mmy. Obmen peredovym opyтом. Seriya: Elektricheskie metody
obrabotki materialov, no.2) (MIRA 15:6)
(Ultrasonic testing) (Liquids)

BALTES, N.

Palyнологic study of the Pliocene of Eastern Muntenia. p. 357.

PETROL SI GAZE, (Asociatia Stiintifica a Inginerilor si Technicienilor din Romania si Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei) Bucuresti Romania. Vol. 10, no.8, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol.. 9, no.2
Feb. 1960

Uncl.

VENKATACHALA, B.S., dr.; BALTES, N.

Palynological studies of the Tertiary deposits in the
Rumanian cis-Carpathian depression; the Getic Depression.
Petrol si gaze 13 no.6:244-258 Je '62.

1. Institutul de Paleobotanica Birbal Sahni, Lucknow, India
(for Venkatachala). 2. Intreprinderea de Laboratoare
Geologice, Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei,
Bucuresti (for Baltes).

VENKATACHALA, B.S., dr.; BALTES, N.

Palynological studies on the Tertiary deposits in the Cis-Carpathian Depression; stratigraphic considerations. Petrol si gaze 13 no.7:295-303 Jl '62.

1. Institutul de Paleobotanica Birbal Sahni, Lucknow, India (for Venkatachala). 2. Intr. de laboratoare geologice Ministerul Industriei Petrolului si Chimiei (for Baltes).

BALTES, N.

Cretaceous Dinoflagellata and Hystrichosphaeridia in the
Mesozoic Platform. Petrol si gaze 14 no.12:581-597 D'63

BALTES, N.

Observations on the Lower Cretaceous microfauna in the
Bicaz River zone. Petrol si gaze 16 no.1:3-17 Ja '65.

ACC NR: AP6004957

SOURCE CODE: RU/0007/45/016/001/0003/0017
1/1
B

AUTHOR: Baltes, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Some observations concerning the Lower Cretaceous microflora of the Bicaz River area

SOURCE: Petrol si gaze, v. 16, no. 1, 1965, 3-17

TOPIC TAGS: plant ecology, stratigraphy, primitive plant, geology, hydrobiology

ABSTRACT:

The first of a series of articles describing the continental and marine microflora of the Oriental Carpathian deposits. The author analyzes some samples from the "Black Schist" deposit and gives some data concerning the geological features of the region, the method of obtaining the samples and the possibilities for stratigraphic interpretation of the results. Thirty-eight continental and 13 marine species of microflora are described, and some inferences are drawn regarding the stratigraphic position of the area. The deposits are compared to the Cretaceous deposits of the Moesian Platform. Includes 4 plates containing a total of 127 individual representations of the microflora samples. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 019

SOV REF: 002

Card 1/1 HW

BATIGALOV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk

The problem of distributing freight among the modes of transportation. Rech.transp. 23 no.11:3-5 N '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

BALTAGOV, V.P., inzhener.

Optimum freight handling norms for ships. Rech.transp. 13 no.1:12-15 Ja-F
'53.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Shipping)

BALTGALOV, V.P., kand. tekhn. nauk

Traffic capacity reserves of wharves. Rech.transp. 17
no.9:10-12 S '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Wharves) (Loading and unloading)

BALTHAZAR, Imre; KINDLER, Jozsef

Possibilities for mathematical programming (operations research)
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